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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 4	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 5	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 6	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 7	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 8	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 9	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 10	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 11	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 12	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Nov 18	DRUGLIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 14	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS 16	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 17	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 18	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 19	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS 20	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS 21	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS 22	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 23	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS 24	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 25	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 26	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 27	Mar 10	EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
NEWS 28	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 29	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 30	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 31	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 32	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 33	Jun 13	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 34	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 35	Apr 28	BIOSIS now available on STN
NEWS 36	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS 37	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 38	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 39	May 16	CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
NEWS 40	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 41	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and

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                    right truncation
 NEWS 42  Jun 06  Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
 NEWS 43  Jun 06  PASCAL enhanced with additional data
 NEWS 44  Jun 09  2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
 NEWS 45  Jun 25  HSDB has been reloaded

 NEWS EXPRESS  April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
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 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:45:19 ON 08 JUL 2003

=> FIL MEDLINE BIOSIS EMBASE CA SCISEARCH
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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=> s (ddb (n) p127) or (uv (n) ddb) or (XAP (n) 1) or (xpe (n) bf) or (hepati? (n)
b (n) viru? (n) X (n) associat?) or (xeroderm? pigmentosu? (n) group (n) E (n) uv
(n) damag? (n) dna)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L1          229  DDB (N) P127) OR (UV (N) DDB) OR (XAP (N) 1) OR (XPE (N) BF)
                 OR (HEPATI? (N) B (N) VIRU? (N) X (N) ASSOCIAT?) OR (XERODERM?
                 PIGMENTOSU? (N) GROUP (N) E (N) UV (N) DAMAG? (N) DNA)

=> s l1 (5n) (inhib? or reduc?)
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L2           15 L1 (5N) (INHIB? OR REDUC?)

=> dup rem l2
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 3 DUP REM L2 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l3 1-3 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97334343 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97334343 PubMed ID: 9191040
TITLE: Translocation of a UV-damaged DNA binding protein into a tight association with chromatin after treatment of mammalian cells with UV light.
AUTHOR: Otrin V R; McLenigan M; Takac M; Levine A S; Protic M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Section on DNA Replication, Repair and Mutagenesis, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CELL SCIENCE, (1997 May) 110 (Pt 10) 1159-68. Journal code: 0052457. ISSN: 0021-9533.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199708
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970825
Last Updated on STN: 19970825
Entered Medline: 19970813

AB A UV-damaged DNA binding protein (UV-DDB) is the major source of UV-damaged DNA binding activity in mammalian cell extracts. This activity is defective in at least some xeroderma pigmentosum group E (XP-E) patients; microinjection of the UV-DDB protein into their fibroblasts corrects nucleotide excision repair (NER). In an in vitro reconstituted NER system, small amounts of UV-DDB stimulate repair synthesis a few fold. After exposure to UV, mammalian cells show an early dose-dependent **inhibition** of the extractable **UV-DDB** activity; this **inhibition** may reflect a tight association of the binding protein with UV-damaged genomic DNA. To investigate the dynamics and location of UV-DDB with respect to damaged chromatin in vivo, we utilized nuclear fractionation and specific antibodies and detected translocation of the p127 component of UV-DDB from a loose to a tight association with chromatinized DNA immediately after UV treatment. A similar redistribution was found for other NER proteins, i.e. XPA, RP-A and PCNA, suggesting their tighter association with genomic DNA after UV. These studies revealed a specific protein-protein interaction between UV-DDB/p127 and RP-A that appears to enhance binding of both proteins to UV-damaged DNA in vitro, providing evidence for the involvement of UV-DDB in the damage-recognition step of NER. Moreover, the kinetics of the reappearance of extractable UV-DDB activity after UV treatment of human cells with differing repair capacities positively correlate with the cell's capacity to repair 6-4 pyrimidine dimers (6-4 PD) in the whole genome, a result consistent with an in vivo role for UV-DDB in recognizing this type of UV lesion.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97172928 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97172928 PubMed ID: 9020796
TITLE: Apolipoprotein B gene regulatory factor-2 (BRF-2) is structurally and immunologically highly related to hepatitis B virus X associated protein-1 (XAP-1).
AUTHOR: Krishnamoorthy R R; Lee T H; Butel J S; Das H K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth 76107, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA54557 (NCI)
HL49491 (NHLBI)

SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY, (1997 Jan 28) 36 (4) 960-9.
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199703
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970321
Last Updated on STN: 19970321
Entered Medline: 19970313

AB Hepatic cell-specific expression of the human apolipoprotein B (apoB) gene is controlled by at least four cis-acting elements located between positions -128 and +122 [Zhuang, S. S., & Das, H. K. (1996) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 220, 558-562]. The distal element (-128 to -85) appears to be liver specific because it shows positive activity in HepG2 cells and negative activity in HeLa cells. ApoB gene regulatory factor-2 (BRF-2) interacts with the sequence (-104 to -85). BRF-2 has been purified from rat liver nuclear extract, and its molecular weight has been determined to be approximately 120 kDa [Zhuang et al. (1992) Mol. Cell. Biol. 12, 3183-3191]. In this paper we report the isolation of two isoforms of BRF-2 by further purification using high-performance liquid chromatography. Both isoforms produced a single approximately 120-kDa band in sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis detected by silver stain. The amino acid sequences of two tryptic peptides derived from HPLC-purified heavier BRF-2 isoform were determined to be YLAIAPPIIK and ALYYLQIHPQELR. These two peptides were found to share 100% sequence homology with human hepatitis B virus X associated protein-1 (XAP-1) and monkey UV-damaged DNA-binding protein (UV-DDB). Anti-peptide antisera raised against two synthetic peptides of XAP-1 recognized a approximately 120-kDa polypeptide band in both BRF-2 isoforms in a western blot analysis. By using apoB promoter fragments containing various internal deletions and a substitution mutation as templates for gel mobility shift assays, we identified the region between -104 and -85 as crucial for binding by the high-molecular weight form. In contrast, the lower molecular weight isoform bound to all apoB mutants tested. Anti-peptide 2 antiserum directed against **XAP-1** was found to **inhibit** in vitro transcription of the apoB gene in rat liver nuclear extracts by 50%. These results suggest that BRF-2 and XAP-1 are structurally and immunologically highly related trans-activators of the apoB gene. We propose that BRF-2 exists both as a monomer (BRF-2M) and as a homooligomer, probably a homodimer (BRF-2D), in solution; oligomerization appears to be an essential step for imparting sequence-specificity to BRF-2 protein and thereby facilitating its role as a trans-activator of the apoB gene.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97128268 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97128268 PubMed ID: 8972961
TITLE: XAP2, a novel **hepatitis B virus** **X-associated** protein that **inhibits** X transactivation.
AUTHOR: Kuzhandaivelu N; Cong Y S; Inouye C; Yang W M; Seto E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Department of Medical Microbiology and Immunology, University of South Florida, Tampa 33612, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: R01-CA61257 (NCI)
SOURCE: NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1996 Dec 1) 24 (23) 4741-50.
Journal code: 0411011. ISSN: 0305-1048.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-U31913; GENBANK-Z41802
ENTRY MONTH: 199701
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970219
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19970130

AB The hepatitis B virus X protein is a promiscuous transcriptional transactivator. Transactivation by the X protein is most likely mediated through binding to different cellular factors. Using the yeast two-hybrid method, we have isolated a clone that encodes a novel X-associated cellular protein: XAP2. X and XAP2 interactions also occur in vitro. Antiserum raised against XAP2 recognizes a cytoplasmic protein with an apparent molecular mass of 36 kDa. The interaction between X and XAP2 requires a small region on X containing amino acids 13-26. From Northern blot analyses, XAP2 is ubiquitously expressed in both liver-derived and non-liver-derived cell lines as well as in normal non-liver tissues. In contrast, XAP2 is expressed in very low level in the normal human liver. In transfection assays, overexpression of XAP2 abolishes transactivation by the X protein. Based on these results, we suggest that XAP2 is an important cellular negative regulator of the X protein, and that X-XAP2 interaction may play a role in HBV pathology.